AN ATTEMPT TO PARRY.

MR. CARLISLE'S DISAPPOINTING REPLY TO MR. ALDRICH'S TARIFF SPEECH.

HE TOUCHES ON ONLY TWO OF THE RHODE ISLAND SENATOR'S ILLUSTRATIONS-

SENATORS SHERMAN AND PROCTOR

DEFEND THE M'KINLEY LAW.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Washington, July 29.-Senator Carlisle undertook to-day, in accordance with his announcement, to break the force, as far as possible, of Mr. Aldrich's recent convincing and comprehensive defence of the Mc-Kinley Tariff law; but it can scarcely be said that the performance fulfilled the general expectation aroused, for Mr. Carlisle confined himself to but two of Mr. Aldrich's many illustrations of the successful working of the Act of 1800, and on these two topics he was obliged to admit practically all that the Rhode Island Senator had contended for. Mr. Aldrich had used the report of the Senate Finance Committee on prices and wages, to show that in a period of twentynine months, just before and just after the passage of the McKinley act, the average cost of living had not advanced, as was asserted by critics of the bill. but had actually decreased during the period 64-100 of 1 per cent. In the same twenty-nine months, at Aldrich demonstrated from the committee's report, the average of wages in this country had risen

Mr. Carlisle tried to parry the effect of the first proposition, showing that the cost of living had setually decreased, instead of increasing under the McKinley act, by arguing that if the McKinley law had never been passed, the decrease in the cost of living would have been even more marked. This, however, is a mere hypothetical conjecture, and not susceptible of any proof. The theory advanced by Mr. Carlisle, that there has been a strong tendency toward the lessening of the cost of living all over the world in the last two or three years, is broadly contradicted by the only statistics in the Pinauce Committee's report which shows the range of prices in England from June, 1889, to September, 1891, instead of declining at a greater rate than in the United States, the cost of living rose in England during those twenty-nine months 1.00 per cent.

Mr. Carlisle did not refer to this interesting fact to-day, however. To meet the second point that the average of wages had advanced 3-4 of 1 per cent, as by Mr. Aldrich, the Kentucky Senator undertook to prove that the chief advance in wages had been in non-protected occupations rather than in pro-tected lines of industry. But this nobody had ever disputed, for the report itself states that in fifteen selected industries, most of them protected, the average increase of wages was only 31-100 of 1 per cent. How Mr. Carlisle can consider such scattering arguments as breaking the force of Mr. Aldrich's statement of the two main results of the McKinley Tariff net it is hard for any candid or intelligent critic to The general debate on the Hale resolution was con-

tinued after air. Carlisle's speech was finished by Messrs. Proctor and Sherman, the latter making a vigorous and elequent defence of the protective system as sound in theory and beneficial in results.

Mr. Carlisle, in beginning his speech, said that the recent report of the Committee on Finance had been so thoroughly misunderstood, or so grossly misrepresented in the public press that he felt it the duty of some one on the Democratic side of the chamber who had assisted in making the investigation to state his view. It had been the manimous opinion of economists and statisticians that for many years, in all the great industrial countries of the world, the pr commodities were decreasing and the wages of the working people were increasing. This was, in his judgment, the necessary result of in proved methods of production, transportation and exchange. Any one who contended that high prices of commodities were beneficial to the community at large was at war with the spirit of the age, at war with the genius of dis-covery and invention, which had within the last fifty years, as never in any other equal perild of history, ameliorated the condition of mankind by bringing all the necessaries of life and many of its luxuries within

the protective system were confessing that higher identified by the secretary of his legation, who was prices were not beneficial to the people and that in Bay Ridge at the time, but in another part of the original, avowed purpose of the McKinley act was wrong. In other words they were contending that that act had been a success because it had failed to accomplish what it was intended to accomplish. His purpose was to show that the tariff act of 1800 had interfered with the natural tendency to a decline in the prices of commodities and to a rise in the rates of wages; and that it had made it harder and more expensive for the masses of the people of the United

the period covered by the investinguon; which meant to file a dispatch to the Departm taccording to that Senator's conclusion) a saving to the people of the United States of \$025,000,000 per The second was that the ratio of wages had increased during the period covered by the investiga-The third was that the cost of living in England had increased 19-10 per cent during that period. And the fourth was that that decline in the prices of commodities and that increase in the rate of wagin the United States were the result of the Republican policy of protection. He (Mr. Carlisle) admitted that on a single day-after the passage of the McKinley act, and during the period covered by the investigation -the retail prices of 215 articles embraced in that list given by the committee (faking them all together and giving to each one the same importance were 64-100 of 5 per cent lower than they had been at the beginning of the period; and that on a single day (which was the last day included in the investi on) the cost of living in the United States (includ ing rent) had fallen 44-100 of 1 per cent from the rate prevailing at the beginning of the investigation. He submitted that no just or valuable conclusion, for any purpose whatever, could be drawn from calculations based upon the prices which prevailed of the very last day on which the investigation was

Referring to Mr. Aldrich's statement that the committee had found that the cost of living had increases in England during the period covered by the investi gation 9-10 per cent, Mr. Carlisle stated that the committee had made no investigation whatever con cerning the cost of living in England and had made no report on the subject. As to his statement that prices had been found to have declined in three cities of the United States-Fall River, Chicago, and Dubuque-Mr. Carlisle stated that, so far as he knew. no mich investigation had been made. He had learned of it for the first time when he had seen the

Mr. Carlisle said that he would endeavor to show that the prices of commodities in the United States (whether by wholesale or retail) had been enormously increased by the passage of the McKinley act, and by the agitation which had preceded it; and that the cost of living in the United States had increased (during the period covered by the investigation) more than \$285,000,000. He proposed to show in the second place that the rates of wages in fifteen unpro-tected industries in the United States had increased during the period covered by the investigation, while the rates of wages in fifteen of the highly protected industries in the United States and fallen passage of the McKinley act. The fifteen general occupations in unprotected industries were: Enkers blacksmiths, bricklayers, cabinet-makers, carpenters common laborers, farm laborers, machinists, masons iron moulders, painters, plumbers, stone-cutters, tail

ors and tinsmiths. The average increase of wages in these occuaptions had been 75-100 of 1 per cent. The fifteen highly protected occupations were bar fron, boots and shoes, goods, cotton and woollen goods, crucible steel, flint glass, green glass, lumber, machinery, pig tron, steel ingots, steel blooms, steel rails, window glass and woollen goods. In these occuaptions the of wages had fallen ,since the McKinley act) an average of 89-100 of 1 per cent, as against a rise of per cent in the fifteen unprotected industries

Mr. Carlisle then went into a detailed statement to the cost of imported goods and as to tin-plate. On the latter point he quoted Mr. Aldrich as saying that the people of the United States had paid to the Welsh tin-plate manufacturers in 1501 76 cents per box more than they had been paying before that time That was undoubtedly too true. The Mckinley act had been a bonanza to the Welsh tin-plate manu-

Mr. Carlisle closed his speech with se ents as to woollen goods, and with the assertion that the American wool manufacturers would be waling to give up the tariff on imported woollen goods, if Congress would only give them free wool. Mr. Cartisle was followed by Mr. Proctor, who sent to the Cerk's desk and had rend (as a response to some of Mr Carli-le's arguments), a newspaper inter-view with J. H. Rogers, managing partner of the

South Wales and Cambria tin plate works. After the reading Mr. Proctor repeated, with emphasis, Mr. Rogers' answer to the question as to what would be the effect of Mr. Cleveland's policy if he were elected-that the duties would be gradually lowered, and that wages would consequently fall; that wages in America were about double what they were in England; and that if America adopted free trade, wages would probably be reduced one haif, and would become

about equal to the wages in England. As to labor strikes in the United States Mr. Proctor said that he would not insist that they had nothing to do with the Republican policy of protection Strikes would not occur if there was not a great demand for labor. The greater the prosperity of the country. the greater its business enterprise, the more numer-ous its industrial establishments, the more would labor

Mr. Sherman next took the floor. He said that h would not undertake to reply to the frank and fair argument made by the senator from Kentucky. That Senator seemed to think that cheapness ought to be object of new. He (Mr. Sherman) did not think When cheapness came by discovery and invention, by new industrial processes, it was a thon, by new industrial processes, it was a good thing; but, as a rule, the mere cheapnest of things was not for the general benefit of the people of the United States, especially when those things were of American production. He argued that the policy of the Pennocratic party of the present day had departed far from that of the Democratic party in the days of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Monroe, which favored the encouragement of American industry. He commended the results obtained through the action of the Mckinley act, in relation to sugar, tin plate and other industries, and he spoke of the benefits which even the farmers of the country had derived from it.

Mr. Palmer inquired in what way the farmers derived any benefit from it.

"If you go along the borders of Ohio, New-York and Vermont and by the Red River of the North you can field out," said Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Palmer-1 would rather the Senator would tell me than put me to the trouble of such a trip. (Laughter)

Mr. Sherman—The Canadians can produce wheat, barley, oars, eggs and various other articles on their cheap lands, at less cost than the farmers of the United States can. They have to seek our market; and I do not think it is any hardship on them to have tariff duttes imposed upon their products, and I think that, if the Senator were a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he would be of the opinion that the Canadians and not deserve any favor.

Mr. Sherman went on to say that if the Democratic party expected to break down the American policy of protection, they would find, in the bones homes of the workingmen of the country and in the farmhouses, a strong feeling that that policy which had increased trade at home and abroad was not to be surrendered on the mere demand of theoretical Free Traders like the Senators from Kentacky and Missonri (Messris, Carlisle and Vest). That policy could not be departed from in order to follow the example of old England, until the conditions became the same. England had ceased to be an agricultural coun thing; but, as a rule, the mere cheapnest of things was not for the general benefit of the people of the

A DIPLOMAT ARRESTED AS A THIEF. DR. GEORG, OF THE SWISS LEGATION, TREATED IN A RECKLESS AND WANTON MANNER.

Washington, July 29 (Special.-Dr. Albert Georg, the attache of the Swiss Legation in Washington, had an experience at Bay Ridge, Md., on Wednesday last which will no doubt lead to a good deal of diplomatic correspondence, and is not likely to add to the popularity of this resort. Bay Ridge is to Baltimore a Washington what Coney Island is to New York. Wednesday Dr. Georg sauntered into a dairy on the grounds for a glass of milk. The only other people present when he entered were a man and a weman. Soon after leaving the dairy Dr. Georg was placed under arrest by a policeman, who informed him that he was suspected of having stolen a pockethook be longing to the woman. Dr. Georg immediately made the reach of every man who was willing to work.

As a result of the storm of November, 1890, the Senator from Rhode Island and the other friends of the Diplomatic Corps. He also offered to get himself the grounds. The first statement was evidently not believed by the policeman, and the opportunity to get himself identified was denied by this sagnations guardian of the law on the ground "that there was no time for that." Dr. Georg thereupon asked permission to be taken to the telegraph office, in order to enable him to send a dispatch to the State Department in Washington. This, too, was refused, and he was taken by force to a carriage, into which the policeman, accompanied by the man and the woman The Senator from Rhode Island had laid down four propositions. The first was that the prices of commodities and the cost of living have decreased during by this time there had gathered some fifty or sixty. forming it of the difficulty. This dispatch he rend to the policeman, who still seemed to be of the opinion that his prisoner was merely "bluffing." At any rate, the whole party was driven to Annapolis, a distance of several miles, where Dr. Georg was arraigned before Justice Flood. This learned justlistened to the statement of the man and the and immediately ordered the accused to be scarched Dr. Georg once more repeated the offers of identification which he had made to the policeman, and is the most energetic manner possible protested against the indignity about to be placed upon him. The justice was unwilling even to await an answer to the telegram to Washington, and ordered the policeman to proceed at once with the search. The result, of course, was that nothing was found. The woman who gave her name as "Mrs. W. B. Brode," of Balti more, still insisted that Dr. Georg should be detained. but the justice declined on the ground that "there was not sufficient evidence to hold him." He there upon discharged Dr. Georg, and the whole party re turned to Bay Ridge, where, in the meantime, the pocketbook had been found on a bench near the in-olined railway-a place which "Mrs. Brode" with her ompanion had left shortly before going to the dairy. Before leaving the justice's office Dr. Georg demanded to know the names of his accusers, which he obtained only after great difficulty, and only in the case of the wishing to disclose her companion's name. Even the justice met a request for a formal statement of the proceedings before him by the brutal answer that "he knew his business."

Dr. Georg, of course, has lodged a formal complaint with the Secretary of State for this and Secretary Foster has asked Governor Brown, of and Secretary Foster has asked to vernor Brown, of Maryland, for an investigation and report of the case. Both the justice and the podicoman, it is understood, disclaim any knowledge as to who Dr. Georg was, which is an extraordinary exuses for them to make in view of the fact that Di. Georg repeatedly offered to get himself identified, and even read to the policeman the telegram he asked to have sent to Washington. No applicy has been tendered to Dr. Georg either browns, knoder or her male companion, who in this reckless and wanton manner placed a gentleman of Dr. Georg's social and official standing in the position of a suspected thief.

In the City Directory of Baltimore no such name as "W. B. Brode" can be found.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ENGINEERS.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PROMOTION IN THE NAVY AFTER NEXT JANUARY.

Washington, July 29.-Two important regulations providing the scope and manner of examinations of officers of the Engineer Corps have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy as substitutes for former orders on the same subject, which will be disregarded after January 1, 1893. Under the new regulations officers of the Engineer Corps cannot be promoted until they have been examined by a board of officers of the Medical Corps of the Navy, and established to the satisfaction of a board of officers of their own corps heir mental, moral and professional qualifications to perform efficiently all the duties, both at sea and on shore, of the grade to which they are to be promoted and no assistant engineer shall be promoted to th passed assistant engineer until he has served

Simply Awful



ever saw. It was on my arms, face end neck and was simply awfol! Five years ago I began to take Hood's Saras parilla and found the sores gradually began to heal, I took ten bottles and was per-

Geo. W. Turper. feetly cured. For the past four years I have had good health and no sores." G. W. TURNER, farmer, Galway, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constitution billious.

board a inval steamer, and no passed assistant engineer shall be promoted to the grade of chief engineer, the highest grade in this corps, until he has served at least two years as a passed assistant engineer on board

a naval steamer. To determine the officer's general character and his Zeni and efficiency for his profession, interrogatories will be addressed by the board to the commanding ers and sentor engineer officers under whom the candidate has served. In deciding upon the candidate's professional fitness the board is directed to mark him in accordance with a given scale, and no candidate who fails to receive a minimum, 700 out of a possible 1.000, will be recommended for promotion. The subjects upon which others of the Engineer Corps are to e examined are us follows: Assistant engineers-1. record as an officer; 2, boilers; 3, engines; 4, valves record as an object; 2, boilers; 3, engines; 4, valves; 5, condensers and pumps; 6, anxiliary machinery; 7, practical building and repairing; 8, the propellors, theory of the engine; 0, strength of materials; 10, metallurgy; 11, electricity; 12, drawing; 13, modern insignates elective. For passed assistant engineers in record as an officer; 2, design of machinery; 3, duties on board ship; 4, duties on shere; 5, practical work; 6, strength of materials; 7, economics.

AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF. TWO REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE HOUSE COM-

MITTEE ON AGRICULTURE. Washington, July 29.-Representative Hatch, from to-day the majority report of the committee on the effect of the present tariff law upon agriculture. The report asserts that a careful comparison shows that there has been a steady decline in the prices of farm property and products under the several taniffs since the war, while other interests have been more prosperous and remunerative.

Representative Funston, of Kansas, presented a report containing the views of the minority commit tee. This report says the fact that Democrats in the House having a majority over the Republicans of 153, are about to adjourn without having made any effort to repeal the McKinley Tariff law, should settle the question as to whether or not in the epinion of the majority of the House the law is wrong and op-That the agriculturists are having a hard time, the minority say, no one will dispute, but we cannot, however, look back to any better times, nor to those half so good, excepting, of course, war

Bearing on the subject of mortgages, the minority deny that the large mortgage indebtedness of the West is the result of any special economic system, except so far as money has been made pientiful and therefore easy to borrow. The census also shows that the mortgaged debt on lots in Chicago is greater than the whole farm debt of Kansas. quarters of the mortgage indebtedness of the Western farms, the minority contends, represents thrift and energy and not distress. This is evidenced its performances at the White House during the Adby the fact that comparatively few mortgages have been foreclosed. The minority present figures to show that business

men's failures were greater in Massachusetts, Penn-sylvania and Connecticut than in the three Western States of Iowa, Illinois and Katisus, and greater in proportion to the population. There is not one article on the list of American goods that is not cheaper to-day under a protective tariff than it was under Free Trade of 1860. Particular attention is called to the decline in prices since 1800.

Speaking of the present reciprocity law, the report

says it is a reciprocity which gets us something in return for throwing open our markets free to those things which we cannot produce ourselves, or in other words, it gets us something for that which we have heretofore received nothing.

fiscal year have reached the wonderful value of \$1,030,335,626, an amount never reached before in any one year; and the imports did not equal the exports by \$202,944,334, thus showing that a large amount of the world's gold has been placed to our credit, if not actually landed upon our shores and It seems, the report continues that the present tariff law has not only solved the question of American labor, but that it has also taken a long step toward a solution of the question of American currency by bringing to our country in one year enough gold to supply every man, woman and

the farmer is getting all he ought to get for his product, nor even to show that he is doing well, but only to show that the prices he is now getting are good, and so satisfactory to idm that, in the opinion of the minority, he would gladly continue them in the fitted. While the fulling of the merchant, the definitely. While the failure of the merchant, the banker and the speculator is of daily occurrence, the farmer is so seldom sold out to pay his creditors that there is scarcely a record to be found of it.

The minority a settle that the found of it.

NO PROGRESS ON THE WORLD'S PAIR ITEM. take care of himself.

Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, moved that the gentleman dent Harrison and Whiteless The following to FILIBUSTERS COMMAND THE SITUATION IN THE HOUSE-SOME INCONSISTENT CON-

STUTIONAL OBJECTORS. Washington, July 20 (Special).- No progress what ever was made with the sandry Civil bill today, and when the House took a recess at 5 o'clock this after noon, as is usual on Fridays, the Democratic filibusters against the World's Foir appropriation were still in control. A few of their adherents had fallen away. but, in the absence of a quoram, they were still able to command the situation. None of the Democratic

Some of them prate shout "constitutional objections," objections which had no weight with them when t should be permitted to proceed. The House decided other appropriations of the same sort were made. Only seven years ago, eight prominent Democrats, who now oppose the appropriation for the World's Fair on "constitutional" grounds, voted for an apcisely similar conditions and circumstances. It does not detract from the pertinency of this aliasion to recall the fact that seven of the eight represented di-Three days ago all the Democratic Constitution preservers voted to make the appropriation for Columbian Exposition 85 instead of 85,000,009, and wine curious persons have wondered ever since whether it is the figure instead of the act which is unconstitutional. Again, the Committee on Appropriations-every Democratic member of which is oppose to the World's Fair appropriation-vester lay voted to report favorably a resolution to appropriate \$50,000 the relief of flood sufferers in the south they found a constitutional warrant for this, which at the same time forbids an appropriation for the Columbian Exposition, it is difficult to conceive. But it is a waste of time to review Democratic Inconsistencies constitutional or otherwise,

night express as much confidence as ever in ultimate success, and several of them privately said that they allianstering opposition would collapse not later than to morrow afternoon, and that the only danger might be the inability to keep a voting quorum in Washing

The Committee on Rules, unless the Democratic members thereof change their minds, will not report a closure resolution to bring the sundry Civil bili to a vote. Two of them are opposed to the appropriation and one favors it. With his vote the Republican numbers could report a re olution, but no vote can be taken until the Speaker, who is chairman, shall call a meeting of the committee, which he is not now disposed to do.

M'GARRAHAN'S CLAIM BILL VETOED

THE PRESIDENT THINKS THE GOVERNMENT'S INTERESTS NOT FULLY PROTECTED BY 1T. Washington, July 29.- The President to-day re

turned to the Senate without his approval the celebrated McGarrahan bill. The President, in his veto message, says the ball came to him on July 20, at a when many other bills were submitted for his consideration, and it has not been possible, he says, for him to make such an examination of the history of Mr. McGarrahan's claim as would be necessary to form an intelligent judgment as to its merits and just extent. "It is quite possible," says the President, "that he has been wronged, and that he has a claim for some reparation from the Government. I cannot, however, think that this bill proceeds upon a just basis." President then refers briefly to the provisions of the bill, which, he says, are wholly inadmissable. "The bill is so framed as to give full protection to the New Idria Mining Company to the full extent of its largest claim, while throwing upon the United States a responsibility which that company should bear if the of Mr. McGarrahan is established. It seems to me clear that he is not entitled to the relief given by this bill, and that it does not adequately protect the interests of the United States." The message having been read, the Vice-President

The message invoke been read, the vice-resident stated the question to be: "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding."

Mr. Mitchell moved that the consideration of the President's message and of the bill be postponed till the second Tuesday in December next, and that in the



mean time to lie upon the table, agreed to-

MR. SOUSA'S RESIGNATION.

REGRETS AT HIS LEAVING THE MARINE BAND-A TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.

Washington, July 29 (Special).-To the music-loving public of official and private offices in this city it is a ource of extreme regiet that the popular and efficient leader of the famous Marine Band, John P. Sonsa, will, the Committee on Agriculture, submitted to the House at his own request, after a service of twelve years, to morrow receive his discharge from the service of the United States Marine Corps. It is Mr. Sousa's intention to go to Chicago and accept the leadership of a great military band to be organized there under the management of a musical organization known as the Blakely Syndicate, behind which, it is understood. there is substantial capital and practical business exrience. In his new place Mr. Sousa will receive handsome salary and in addition thereto an interest in the net receipts of the organization. From the present time until the close of the exercises connected with the World's Fair, the new organization, to be known as Sousa's Band, will remain in Chicago, and after the close of the Fair the hope of the promoters of the band is that it will become to the music-loving people of Chicago what Gilmore's Band has become to that element of New-York's citizens.

Mr. Sousa is a native of Washington, and at the age of twenty-six, after a thorough musical training in this country and abroad, was appointed leader of the famous band which he conducted for the last time to-night at a testimonial concert given at the National Theatr under the patronage of Vice-President Morion, Secretary Tracy and other prominent persons in official and private life, who expre-sed a desire to show thus their appreciation of Mr. Sousa's intelligent and faithful devotion. The Marine Band is what may be termed the official musical organization of the United States, and during his connection with it Mr. Sousa has directed nistrations of Presidents Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison, appearing in the grounds of the Elecutive Mansion and the Capitol every Saturday and Wednesday afternoons during the spring and summer months; at all official and many private entertainments given by those Presidents in the White House; and in ranks upon all military parades and ceremonies in which detachments of the Marine Corps ceremonies in which detachments of the same Cope-participated. In addition and by permission of Secre-tary Tracy, Mr. Sonen has conducted the band upon its two resent tours of the principal Eastern and West-ern eiths of the country. Mr. Hall, at present leader of the Did Guard Band of New York, is an applicant for Mr. Sousai's place in the Marine Band, and it is thought likely he will receive the appointment. The appointment will be made by the commandant of the Marine Cours.

DRUNKENNESS CHARGED IN THE HOUSE. Under the present tariff our exports for the last | GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER MR. WATSON'S BOOK-AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Washington, July 29.-Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, in the House to-day, rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk the book written by Representative Watson, of Georgia, entitled "Not a Revolt; It is a Revolution." In this book Mr. Wheeler is recorded as having voted for the Mail Subsidy bill There were loud demands for the "regular order." Mr. Wheeler, in order to secure the floor, had read an extract from the book, in which it is asserted that in the present Congress drunken members recled about the aisles, to the disgrace of the Republic, and drunken speakers debated grave issues. This undoubtedly pre-sented a question of privilege, and Mr. Wheeler was recognized. He denounced the publication as the most ridiculous falsehood ever uttered on the American Continent. (Applause.) He spoke at length, with many interruptions.

Mr. Watson then rose to reply to Mr. Wheeler. He assured the House that he had not entered into part ner-hip with the gentleman to advertise the volume (hughter), but the gentleman, in attempting to harm the book, had helped it. He (Mr. Watson) stood here to defend every line in the book, and he would do so before all comers, North or South. This declaration, made in a most vicorous manner, was the signal for

was a disgrace to the House, when he was waved appointed to prepare a list of enrolled Republicans in 128 Clinton st. John Simpson, president of the association by Mr. Watson, who announced his ability to this district. Letters of thanks and wishing claim, presided. Between 300 and 600 were president. taitif was a disgrace to the House, when he was waved

te believed the charge to be true. This was agreed to-130 to 25.

charged the House with having broken its pledges of economy and reform, $Mr. \ \ Me Million, \ \ of \ \ Tennessee, \ \ insisted \ \ that \ \ the$

gratiemms should address blusself to the words which charged denodencess. Mr. Watson said that his book was an indictment against the pre-ent Congress. and the whole indictment ought to stand or fall. There was not a charge in that indictment which had not been made by Mr. Holman, and from the press lenders of the House seems to be able to rise to the rallery. He went on reading amid many interruptions.

to refuse him permission to do so.

Mr. Boather, of Louisiana, offered a resolution providing that a committee of five members be appointed to investigate and report whether Mr. Watson's harges are true, and, if untrue, whether he has vio lated the privileges of the House, and to make recommendation relative to the same. The resolution was adopted and a few minutes after

ward the Speaker appointed as the special committee, The special committee met this evening at 8 o'clock

The special committee met this evening at 8 o'clock. Watson was requested to make good the charge that there had been drankenness in the House. He said he had not had time to procure his witnesses and he would prefer that the inquiry should go over until to-morrow. The witnesses whom he would like to have summoned were Representatives Shiel, Butler, Davis, McKelgan, Sampson Watte, of Iowa, Halvossen, Lagan and Oils, and Mesars, J. H. Turner and H. C. Sappelle and Miss Reside Davier. Turner is at present in St. Louis. It was finally decided that he should be summoned. The committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

MR. POWDERLY TESTIFIES.

Washington, July 29.-Grand Master Workman cowderly, of the Knights of Labor, at the request of the House Judiciary Committee, appeared to day be fore that committee and gave some testimony as to his knowledge of the Pinkerton detective system. Powderly began his testimony by reading a long prepared statement denying some of the statements sub monght that many of the labor difficulties could be settled without loss of life if the Pinkerions were kept away. Kulghts of Labor never prevented non-nulon men from accepting work, and he thought that employers could replace union men by non-union men if Pinkertons were not employed. Organized labor did not justify the use of force to keep non-union mer He had no objection to the employment e closely questioned as to the right of a corporation of a private person to hire persons to protect property witness stated that he could not answer that question as it was a matter of law. He was in favor of the protection of property by persons fiving in its vicinity, and opposed to bringing in outside aid. In answer to defending their property, Mr. Powderly admitted that they had every right to do so and asserted that he never had dealed it.

INTRUDERS ON A RESERVATION ORDERED OFF Washington, July 20. Secretary Noble to-day issued public notice warning all persons now on the olville Indian reservation in the State of Washington, without express authority, to leave the same with out delay. It is said that, anticipating an early opening of the surplus lands of the Colville reserva-It is said that, anticipating an early tion, large numbers of trespassers have already en tered the reservation, and others are preparing to do so. It is believed that, if found necessary, these tresspassers will be removed by the military.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, July 29.-The President sent to the mate the following nominations to-day: Lientenant-Colonel David S. Gordon, 2d Cavalry, to be colonel; Major Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cavalry, to be lieutenantcolonel; Captain Francis Moore, 5th Cavalry, to b major; First Lieutenant Charles W. Taylor, 9th Cavalry, to be captain; second Lieutenant Cecil Stewart, 3d

Cavalry, to be first Beutenant; Second Lieutenant Samuel Reber, 4th Cavalry, to be first lieutenant; William C. Spencer, late captain 17th Infantry, to be captain of infantry; Lieutenant (unior grade) August F. Fechteler to he a lieutenant; Ensign Albert A. Ackerman to be a lieutenant, junior grade; Eugene D. Ryan, of New-York, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy.

SENATOR COLQUITT PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT. Washington, July 29.-It was rumored to-day that Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, had suffered a paralytic stroke. It turned out on investigation, however, that the Senator was one of the numerous victims of the heat, and had been overcome yesterday. This morning he is reported to be slightly better, but he is still too weak to arise from his bed.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM EVANS.

Washington, July 20.-The case of William Evans, the immigrant inspector at Baltimore, who was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury at the instance of the Federation of Labor, and who is said to be an allen, has been submitted to the Treasury Department by the Commissioner of Immigration at Baltimore, secretary Foster said to day that the case had not yet been brought to his attention, but that Evans will certainly be dismissed from the service if it shall be proved that he is not a citizen of the United States.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

OPENING THE NEW HEADQUARTERS. ACTIVE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN WORK AMID

ENCOURAGING SIGNS. Although the mercury climbed bigh yesterday and the perspiration streamed from the pores of every man's skin about Republican headquarters, making moving a seeming impossibility, Secretary McComus, of the National Republican Committee, decided that at the headquarters of the Committee, at No. 518 Fifth-ave. were ready for occupancy, nothing in the weather should prevent taking immediate possession. He accordingly sent up there mediate possession. He accordingly sent up there from his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel the last of the books, papers and other effects necessary to a proper transaction of business, and soon afterward following them himself, declared the new headquarters formally opened. Before noon and throughout the remainder of the day work went on at the new stand with such system and promptitude that a transient visitor might suppose that the headquarters at No. 518 were established there on the day that Harrison and Reid were placed in nomina-

Chairman Carter did not return from Washington vesterday, as was expected, but a message was re ceived from him snying that he would be on hand at the new headquarters bright and early on Monday morning. Only routine business will be transacted to-morrow at any of the headquarters. Secretary Mc-Comas will go to Maryland this morning to arrange for bringing his family to New-York or its immediate neighborhood. He expects to have them settled in a reaside cottage within easy distance of the city in a few days. The report published yesterday that a meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee was to be held here to-day was unfounded. No meeting of the kind has been called.

Chairman Hackett, of the Republican State Executive Committee, had a number of callers from the interior of the State at his apartments in the Flith Avenue Hotel yesterday who gave encouraging reports of the progress of the Republican campaign in their sections. Among them was senator Joseph Mullin, sections. Among them was scanary Joseph Munic, of Watertown, the Republican representative of Governor Flower's home senate district. Senator Mullin fold Mr. Hackett that he had never known a campaign when things were in better shape for the Republicans in Jefferson and neighboring counties. The pairs was wholly free, he said, from dissensions of a local nature or of any other kind. It has never been more united and hopeful in any Presidential year since 1872.

YORKVILLE VOTERS BUSY.

PREPARING TO MAKE A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASS.

A largely a tended and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans of Yorkville was held at the Ivy Club rooms, No. 1.228 Third-ave., last evening, Charles C. Smith preciding. This organization has been doing active and effective work among the Republicans of this part of the city. They have adopted the method of can vassing the district individually. The handsome club rooms are open every evening and every one is welcome, whether a member or not. At every meeting from now until November 8 able speakers will be present to explain the protective mrift. A summer night's festival will be held by this club on Monday. August 8, and the proceeds of the entertainment will he devoted to campaign purposes. A handsome banner will soon be placed in front of the club rooms with

appropriate ceremonies. The meeting last evening was held for the purpos of discussing the effect of the reapportionment district and to adopt measures to counteract this outrageous gerrymander. A committee of sixteen was success to the club were rend from President in spite of the intense heat and the gathering longed and hearty cheering. The following is the Young Men's Republican Hebrew Club, 200 strong. list of officers: Alfred G. Macon, president; John attended in a body; Henry Flamm is the president, Mr. Watson then read the preface of the book. It Little, first vice-president; Townsend Windell, second General George A. Sheridan spoke for fifty minutes to vice-president; L. J. Duno, tensurer; John H. Gunner, executive member, and Albert Nellsen, secretary, Among those present were D. S. Campbell, R. Oppenhermer, S. Oppenheimer, N. Chael Sherry, R. M. Hillis, Chirchae Fountain, H. C. Adec, John Little, Charles C. Shita, William Dierolf, John Donohne, John J. Schlaeffer, T. Sherbian, Isaac Jusephs, J. B. Sishey, Herman W. Thurn, Philip Resk, John Donelly, S. Wolff, A. Buckholz, Bayla Newmark, Thomas Lusk, A. L. Massen, Louis Fold, C. A. Paxter, B. Lowential, Michael Mahon, John Earl, E. S. Browness, Isaac Guran and A. W. Kiein. Among those present were D. S. Campbell, B. Oppon-

EXCUSSION OF A REPUBLICAN CLUB. Yesterday was a meers -miking for the members of the

Suburban 10 publican Club of the Twenty fourth of this city, with their families and friends. I e occasion of an enjoyable excursion t Grove, on Long Island Sound. The merry party took their outing on the Cygnus, of the Iron Company. Every preparation had been made by the committee for the convenience and entertainment of the folly crowd which filed the Cygnus. The Harlem, he Fort Washington, the King-bridge, the Morris Heights, and other Republican clubs had been invited o join in the day's pleasure, and representatives from

Annex boats from Morris Dock and Kingsbridge Amex boars from the benight and the cygnus was well crowded when, at 10 o'cleck, it left his moorings at Moretsania Dock and started on his voyage up the sound. There were many of the young men of the club on heard, with their "best girls," while the mothers, who were giving their babies the benefit of the cool sound breezes, were everywhere. Laurelton Grove was reashed about noon, and from that time till 4 o'clock the people picuicked on shore. For the energette young people there was an exciting game of ball and plenty of dancing. Bent's Military Band.

The Suburban Club is one of the best organized and most energetic Republican associations in the city. At election times it is indefatigable in its work, and, slituated in the midst of Democratic strongholds, it has had many chances to prove its effectiveness. The club is incorporated and has exceedingly comfortable quarters, paying much attention to the social side of its organization. The officers are: President, II, W. T. Mall; first vice-president, C. A. Becker; second vice-president, C. P. Roos; treasurer, J. P. Mason; corresponding secretary, H. C. Brows; recording secretary, herwood Kipp; financial secretary, C. E. Roper.

In addition to these men the following other pron nent Republicans of the club and district were on the excursion vesterday: G. W. Romer, A. Van Nostrand, W. H. Hoy, E. F. Miller, E. W. Striker, C. H. Nickerson, John Armstroag Charles Danlap, C. F. Tinkham, J. W. Scallon, George Remand, Otis Fowler, R. R. Randall, W. Rodson, James Sullivan, J. J. Bray, D. R.



man is restored to health and strength, by Dr. Pierce's Favorito Prescription. If you're overworked, "run-down," or debilitated, you Prescription. If you're overwork-ed, "run-down," or debilitated, you need it. It's au

imparting tone and vigor to the whole sys-tem. It's a legitimate medicine, too-care-fully compounded by an experienced phy-sician, and adapted to woman's delicate orimparting tone and vigor to the whole system. It's a legitimate medicine, too-carefully compounded by an experienced physician, and adapted to woman's diclicate organization. For all the chronic weaknesses, functional derangements, and painful disorders peculiar to the sex, it is an unfailing remedy. It's because it is unfailing that it can be sold under a positive quarantee. If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case for which it's recommended, the money paid for it will be promptly returned.

You pay only for value received.

It is a legitimate medicine—not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour or ferment ip the stomach and cause distress. As peculiar in its marvelous, remedial results as in its composition.

SUMMER

WHEN THE PORES open freely is the best time to cure torturing and disfiguring humors, eruptions and diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES. At no other time are these great skin cures, blood purifiers and humor remedies so effective. It is the season of all others to forever cleanse the blood, skin, and scalp of impurities and hereditary elements which, if neglected, may become life long afflictions.



DIES invites confidence. They are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most refined and sensitive. They are adapted to all ages, and may be used on the youngest infant. They have friends in every village, hamlet and cross-roads in the country. People in every walk of life believe in them, use them, and recommend them.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50 scats; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Furifier, and greatest of humor remedies, \$1.00. Prepared by the POYTER, DEUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, mailed free.

Bolster and W. F. Barns. J. T. Stearns was chairman of the committee on arrangements and S. Kipp was secretary and treasurer

LISTENING TO PROTECTION ARGUMENTS. A big Republican rally was held last evening under e au-pices of the Republican organization of the Vth Assembly District at Apollo Hall, Nos. 126 and marked by the most encouraging enthusiasm. The one of the most enthusiastic andiences he has yet addressed in this city during the present campaign. He left early to attend a ratification meeting in Hartem, and Joseph D. Denel followed him in a taciff discussion for about twenty-five minutes. Both speakers were frequently applanded. Prominent Republicans of the district say that Harrison and Reid will poll a much larger vote than was drawn out by the Repubhear ticket in 1888, and the outlook, it is argued, warrants the most sanguine hopes. The audience was highly pleased with the convincing array of

arguments presented in favor of Protection. John Simpson is president; Lafavette Schultham, vice president; Thomas Groves, second vice president; John W. Hunt, secretary; William Manning, treasurer: Max Lowell, sergeant-at-arms. nrer; Max Lowell, sergeant-at-arms. Among chos-present were George Landers, Charles Friend, Thomas Hogan, George Hommer, Adam Germand, Isador Laela, John Marr, George Harris, John Stehling, Thomas Kane, Charles McCionigal, Charles Wayman, John Clark, Christopher Gannon, Frederick Singler, Patick O'Brien, Patrick Relly, George Kelley, Patrick Shanghenessy, Charles Cook, William Monnhan, Wolf Steif and William Rice.

A UNIFORM FOR THEIR BATTERY.

A regular weekly meeting of the Whitelaw Reid Battery of the Hid Assembly District was held last evening in the rooms of the John A. Logan Club, No. 63 Ludlow-st. The battery, which is composed of members of the club, has now fifty names on the roll, and proposes to take an active part in the paradet of the coming campaign. Theodore Ruhle, captain of the bat erv, presided, and called the meeting to order at 8:30 o'clock. The usual routine business was transacted, and then Captain Ruble proposed Charles H. Murray as leader in the district. The proposition was received with appliance, and adopted. A letter from Mr. Murray was read, in which the writer regretted his implifity to be present, and announced his inten-tion of being present at the next meeting and ad-

dressing the members of the battery.

The question of uniforms was considered, and the committee which had been appointed to select a suitable uniform announced progress, and promised to present the design for a quiet but distinctive uniform at the next meeting, on Wednesday, August 3. Before ad-journing, it was resolved that regular weekly meetjourning, it was resolved that regimer wears more those present were William Sierck, Louis Offman, Edward Rofman, Bavid Urban, Fe er Sadivan, Louis Kayser, John Boylan, Kudolph Brodsky, Partick Crodin, Philip Velt, Louis Muhlbausen, Emil Blehl, Jacob Adley, Philip Ströbel, Jacob Nedell, Samuel Engle and Henry Ruide.

ORGANIZING LONG ISLAND CLUBS.

The colored Republicans at Hayside, L. I., are about to erganize a Harrison and Reid campaign club. Nearly fifty olored voters are interested in the movement, and a neeting is to be called next week for the purpose of organizing It is proposed to procure handsome uniforms, and the mem-bers will at once begin military practice. A brass band, composed of members of the club, will be a feature of the

The Lincoln Republican Club, of Patchegue, has elected the following officers: President, W. S. Bennett; vice-presidents, J. B. Swery and George H. Odell; secretary, E. A. Cowles; treasurer, G. L. Chicester, Nearly a hundred new members have joined this club since July 1, and the prospects are for a total membership of 250 before Nevem

ORANGE COUNTY REPUBLICANS RAISE A BANNER

RANNER

Central Valley, N. Y. July 20 (Special).—A massmeeting and bamer-raising were held here on Tuesday
evening, under the auspices of the Republican Club. The
banner is a handsome one, twenty by thirty feet, with
portraits of Harrison and Reid. The chairman of the
Executive Committee congratuated the club upon its
success, as it had been organized only twenty days, and
had established itself as a live organization. John Proctor
Clarke, of New-York, made an address, speaking of the
progress of the Republican party.

SCRIBNER'S FICTION NUMBER is now ready at all news stands. It contains contributions by Octave Thanet, Walter Besant, II. C. Bunner, Mrs. Burton Harrison, T. E. Sullivan. Water Douglas Wicein and many others.